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prints of those who were on remand or awaiting trial at the time their finger prints were received.

Ten parole violators and nine escaped prisoners were discovered by means of finger-print identification during the year.

The filing cabinets contained, at the close of the year, the records of 29,668 individuals.

The following police departments and prisons were added during the year to the list of those who have received finger-print outfits: Canadian Pacific Railway Investigation Department, North Bay, Ont.; Copper Cliff, Ont.; Edmunds, B. C.; Fort Saskatchewan Jail, Alberta; Napanee, Ont.; Newcastle, N. B.; Parry Sound, Ont.; Port Hope, Ont.; St. Stephen, N. B.; Weyburn, Sask.

Respectfully submitted,

E. FOSTER, *Inspector.*

Finger-print records numbering 8,009 were received by the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau from all sources during the year ending December 31, 1916.

JOSEPH MATTHEW SULLIVAN, *Boston, Mass.*

Police Schools.—Much interest is being manifested in police schools throughout the country. One of the latest cities to start police officers upon a school career is Cambridge, Mass. Through the efforts of the mayor of Cambridge, a course was arranged for the police officers of that city by Harvard University. Following is a list of the subjects taken up:

Police Work in Europe and America.....	R. B. Fosdick
The Organization of a Police Department.....	R. B. Fosdick
The Training of a Policeman.....	R. B. Fosdick
Duties of the Uniformed Officer.....	R. B. Fosdick
Newer Methods of Detection and Identification.....	R. B. Fosdick
The Methods of Patrol.....	C. F. Cahalane
Duties of the Man On Post.....	C. F. Cahalane
The Management of the Station House.....	C. F. Cahalane
Thieves, Their Methods and Detection.....	C. F. Cahalane

Los Angeles Daily Police Bulletin, December 7, contains the following:

"In establishing the police training school it is intended to provide means whereby all members of this department may benefit by having all subjects pertaining to police work taken up and thoroughly discussed and analyzed by someone who has had the experience and opportunity to make himself thoroughly familiar with all phases of police procedure.

"This school will follow closely the lines of the New York training school, which has been in existence for several years under the supervision of Police Lieutenant Cahalane, who is recognized throughout the country as an authority on police procedure.

"It is my earnest desire that every officer in the department take up this work and persistently apply himself. The promotions of the future will come from the ranks of today. The man who idles his time away will be left at the post, while the man who applies himself will be prepared to meet any

emergency as a patrolman and will be forearmed when examinations for promotion are called.

"It is my desire that this department not only retain its present reputation for efficiency, but that it increase that efficiency, and I know of no better way to do it than to give a few hours monthly to the study of police matters.

"The department has a splendid personnel and one which will be greatly benefited by this training.

"The Public Library contains numerous volumes covering the several branches of police work. These books, besides being very interesting, are instructive, and I trust you will take up at least one line of supplemental reading in addition to the regular course given in the school."

Stockton, Cal., has also established a police school, the faculty consisting of prominent physicians, attorneys and educators. Lectures on various subjects pertaining to the police are delivered weekly before the police class. No examinations are held at this time.

A school for detective sergeants has been inaugurated in the San Francisco Police Department. Attendance is compulsory, and examinations in the various subjects will be held from time to time. This branch of the San Francisco police, under the direction of the newly appointed Captain of Detectives, Duncan Matheson, promises to make great strides during the coming year.

A. VOLLMER, *Berkeley, Cal.*

University Lectures for Police.—Columbia University made arrangements for a course of fifteen lectures for the members of the New York Police Department in March and April, 1917. Seven of these lectures were devoted to criminal law, five to municipal government and three to criminology. A fee of sixteen dollars was charged to each policeman attending these lectures.

It is doubtful whether a course of university lectures such as this course possesses much practical value for police officers or whether it assists them in the performance of their duties or in their efforts to qualify for promotion. Service instruction for policemen to be of practical value should be planned and carried on by the city itself and should be furnished to the policemen without fee, charge or expense of any kind.

LEONARD FELIX FULD, *New York.*

PROBATION

Probationary System In the U. S. Navy: General Order 110.—"In my last annual report, as Judge Advocate General of the Navy, I dealt at some length with the apparent results following the adoption, during the previous nine months, of the probationary system of punishment commonly referred to in the service as General Order 110. I indicated that, though this system had been in operation too short a time to permit of definite comparison of its results with those obtained under the detention system which it largely replaced, nevertheless it was confidently believed from the data at hand that it would prove an epoch-making step in progressive naval penology. Reports of commanding officers at that time forecast its overwhelming advantages from the viewpoint of economy, discipline, and humanitarianism. Toward the end of the past year, in reply to a circular letter, many suggestions were received as